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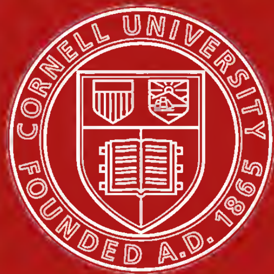

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J. E. Johnston

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Jo[illegible] y & [illegible] ublishers, New York.

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T. J. Jackson

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THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON.

THE most marked individual among the Southern Generals, perhaps among the many officers engaged on either side during the late civil conflict, was, doubtless, General Thomas Jonathan Jackson, familiarly known by his designation, distinguishing him from numerous others in history of his name, Stonewall Jackson. He was born of a respectable family of English and more remote Scotch Irish ancestry, at Clarksburg, Western Virginia, the youngest of a family of four children, January 21st, 1824. His great grandfather, who emigrated from London in 1748, and his grandfather, both bore their part on the American side in the War of the Revolution; and the family, on the adoption of the Constitution, was represented in Congress by two of its members. His father, Jonathan Jackson, who had practised law with success, was overtaken by misfortune in his latter years, and at his death, in 1827, left his family in want. His widow, a lady of cultivation and of unaffected piety, married again in 1830 and died the following year. Her orphan child, the subject of this notice, was thus left to the care of his father's relatives for maintenance and support. The boy thus early in life displayed some strength of will, for he ran away from the first of these protectors whom he disliked, and was received and entertained by an uncle, Cummins Jackson, on a farm at Weston, where he remained during his boyhood, assisting in the rural work and picking up the rudiments of education at a country school.

He was at this youthful period a lad of spirit, and had the hardihood at the age of nine, in company with an elder brother, to undertake an erratic fortune-seeking journey on the Ohio, from which, after encountering various hardships of toil as a woodcutter on an island of the Mississippi and enfeebled by the ague of the spot, he was enabled to return to Virginia by the charity of a steamboat captain. At home he was known to the country round as a successful rider of his uncle's horses in the race-course, for which that relative had a true Virginian's affection. It is characteristic at once of young Jackson's incipient manliness and of the primitive habits of the region in which he dwelt, that at about the age of sixteen he was elected Constable by the Justices of the County Court of Sessions in which he resided. The duties of this office in traversing a considerable extent of country, serving process, collecting debts and

making arrests, were calculated to develop a native hardihood of disposition; and the young incumbent appears to have secured the esteem and confidence of the members of the court and others interested in his proceedings. The position, however, was not sufficiently satisfactory or important to stand in his way when, a vacancy having occurred in the representation of the Congressional district at West Point, it was suggested that young Jackson should apply for the position. His uncle favored the notion, and the youth further succeeded in impressing an influential friend on the spot, if not with his present qualifications, at least with his own conviction, of the possibility of success in the future; and with a letter from his benefactor, Colonel Bennett, to the member of Congress for the District, made his way to Washington, where he succeeded in obtaining the coveted appointment. His position at West Point was at first embarrassed in consequence of his imperfect preparation, but this was an impediment which, like many others of vigorous natural powers who have entered this institution uninformed, he rapidly overcame by diligence and application. His mind was rather a stubborn, reluctant soil to cultivate, but it held and retained strongly what was with much labor firmly planted in it.

This disposition, though slow at the outset and far from brilliant in its early exhibitions, is probably the most favorable in the end for the serene and abstruse studies imposed at the national military academy. Jackson is described at this time as an awkward youth, and in his ways averse from amusements, unsociable, self-absorbed, and consequently of no little simplicity as to common every day affairs. He was even, it is said, something of a hypochondriac, suffering indeed from derangement of the stomach, and fancying, not without probability, an hereditary taint of consumption, which he guarded against by sitting according to some remedial theory, "bolt upright at his meals." One of his notions at this or some subsequent time, "was to believe that everything he eat *went down and lodged in his left leg*." Again, he would never eat except by the watch, at the precise moment; and he would take out his watch, lay it on the table, and eat at that moment. If the meal was behindhand he would not eat at all. Illustrative of the difficulty he had in learning anything, General Seymour, his classmate at West Point, related an anecdote:—"Seymour was at that time learning to play on the flute, and Jackson took it into his head that he also would learn. He went to the work with his accustomed vigor and perseverance, but he could not succeed in learning to play even the simplest air. He blew six months on the first bar of 'Love Not,' and then gave it up in despair."*

With these mingiled incentives and disabilities of an eccentric nature, working resolutely in its distorted fashion, Jackson ploughed his way heavily through his studies, and at the end of his first year stood in general merit fifty-one in a class of

* W. Swinton. Reminiscences of Stonewall Jackson *New York Times*, May 22, 1863.

seventy; another year brought him up to thirty; a third to twenty, and the end of the fourth to seventeen. With this standing, in the same class with Generals McClellan, Foster, Reno, Stoneman, A. P. Hill, and other officers of renown in the conflict in which he was destined to bear so prominent a part, Jackson graduated with the appointment of brevet second lieutenant of artillery, July 1, 1846. It was the period of the war with Mexico, when the newly created young officers of the small overtaxed national army were in request, and heartily responded to the call for active service on a scale of adventure and importance unprecedented in the experience of the generation then on the stage. The war had many attractions; the whole country was kindled with the novelty and magnitude of the operations; one battle followed another, promotion was rapid, and honor was attained on every field.

Jackson was attached to the 1st Regiment of Artillery, and was first brought into active service in the spring of 1847, in the column of General Scott at the siege of Vera Cruz. When the army advanced after the battle of Cerro Gordo he was transferred, at his own request, to Captain Magruder's light field battery, a position which brought with it a certainty of adventurous duty. In the action which followed at Churubusco he proved his courage on the field, and gained the warm commendations of his superiors. "When my fire was opened," wrote Magruder in his report, "in a few moments Lieutenant Jackson, commanding the second section of the battery, who had opened fire upon the enemy's works from a position on the right, hearing me fire still further in front, advanced in handsome style, and being assigned by me to the post so gallantly filled by Lieutenant Johnstone [who had been killed in the first encounter], kept up the fire with great briskness and effect. His conduct was equally conspicuous during the whole day."

At the subsequent arduous assault at Chapultepec his bravery was still more conspicuous. In the dispositions of the day he occupied an advance post, where his section of the battery encountered fearful odds of the enemy, and was at one moment ordered to retire, but he insisted on holding his ground till he was reinforced, and drove the enemy from his position. When his men were sheltering themselves from the heavy fire pouring upon them, it is said that Jackson, to incite their courage, advanced to the open ground in front swept by shot and shell, "Come on," says he, "this is nothing. You see they can't hurt me."* More than one of the reports of the day records his gallantry. Says General Worth, who bore a conspicuous part in the action, "although he lost most of his horses and many of his men, Lieutenant Jackson continued chivalrously at his post, combating with noble courage." The young lieutenant was heartily recommended for promotion, and immediately received the brevet rank of Major. He now entered Mexico with the victorious army, passed several months there of quiet duty, employing his comparative leisure in the acquisition of the Spanish tongue, which he mastered with his

* Cooke's Life of Stonewall Jackson, p. 17.

usual dogged industry and resolution, studying the forms of the language in a grammar, the only one he could find, written in Latin, which he had never been taught. It was an important event in his life at this period, that he now began firmly to strengthen his religious opinions, oddly for the zealous Presbyterian of after life, making some of his first enquiries in theology of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Mexico.*

In the summer of 1848, Major Jackson returned to the United States, and was stationed for two years at a quiet post of routine duty at Fort Hamilton, in the harbor of New York. During this time his religious convictions were confirmed, and he was baptized by and received the communion from the hands of the Rev. Mr. Parks, the Episcopal chaplain of the garrison. From Fort Hamilton Jackson was transferred for a short time to Florida, whence, in the spring of 1851, he was called to occupy the position of Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Artillery Tactics in the Military Academy of Virginia. This was an important institution, well situated in a picturesque location at Lexington, in Rockbridge county, was already well established and had attracted to it a large body of students. In the election for the Professorship the names of the subsequently distinguished Generals McClellan, Reno, Rosecrans, and G. W. Smith, were before the Board of Visitors for selection. Jackson gained the preference by the impression which his character had made and by his birth as a Virginian. He resigned his rank in the army, accepted the new position, immediately entered upon its duties, and continued to discharge them with faithfulness and regularity for the ensuing ten years, at the end of which time the Professor, under the new order of things at the South, resumed his fighting career in active and portentous service.

Of Jackson's career at the Military Academy his biographers have many incidents to relate. During this period he was twice married; in 1853, to the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Judkin, President of the neighboring Washington College at Lexington, a union which was terminated by the death of his wife in little more than a year; and in 1857, to the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, a Presbyterian clergyman of North Carolina. His character was now formed in a firm basis of religious faith and experience, his associations or convictions having led him to become a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, and thenceforth he was known as a zealous professor, identifying himself with prayer-meetings, attendance on service and the usual sympathies and observances of the denomination. In this, as in other relations, whatever he entertained as a duty he acted upon and carried out with uncompromising resolution and firmness. Thus, being strongly convinced of a sacred Old Testament observance of the Sabbath, he held it a sin that the United States mails should be transmitted on that day; and when it was urged that it was quite impracticable for an individual to arrest the proceeding, his answer, says his biographer, Dr. Dab-

* Dr. Dabney's Life of Jackson. London Edition, Vol. i., p. 63–4.

ney, was, "that unless some Christians should begin singly to practice their exact duty, and thus set the proper example, the reform would never be begun; that his responsibility was to see to it that he, at least, was not *particeps criminis*, and that whether others would co-operate, was their concern not his. Hence, not only did he persistently refuse to visit the post-office on the Sabbath Day, to leave or receive a letter, but he would not post a letter on Saturday or Friday which, in regular course of transmission, must be travelling on Sunday, except in cases of high necessity." We shall find him in the midst of his subsequent Southern army occupations, seeking, in a pointed manner, to enforce this opinion.

It was a maxim of Jackson, adopted early in life, and left recorded in a private note-book which he had written at West Point, that, "You may be whatever you resolve to be." It was an old apopthegm which the student might have learnt from his Virgil where the poet points the moral of the struggle for mastery in the exciting contest of the rowers—*possunt quia posse videntur*—

"For they can conquer who believe they can."

But the young soldier learnt it not from books, but from the rugged experience of his own nature, in his hard attained success in overcoming the difficulties, inward and outward, by which he was invested. We value proportionably what we accomplish with effort, and once acquired, the lesson never failed the aspirant. What is easy to a man he is apt to overlook, and sometimes despise. Dry reluctant minds on the other hand, to whom struggle is a necessity, tax their faculties for the race, and rigidly adhering to their object, outstrip the better endowed but negligent. Jackson belonged to the class vowed to determination. If he once thought he ought to do a thing, he would not spare himself in accomplishing it. Thus, having made up his mind that it was a desirable acquisition to be able to speak fluently in public, probably in consequence of his consciousness of his utter inability to do so, he joined a debating society at Lexington; and though he begun with failure after failure, and was compelled time and again to sit down, after a few awkward ineffectual utterances, he yet rose again and persevered till, with confidence and increasing skill, he finally attained success. Equally firm was his resolution—in which thousands of invalids with the strongest possible motives fail—for the cure of the malady, the painful disorder of the stomach, which long clung to him, and which he overcame by a rigid system of temperance worthy of Cornaro. He not only refused to partake of stimulating liquors and tobacco, but avoided the use of tea and coffee. Self denial, the first element of the soldier, was habitual to him.

In careless times of peace the constraint of such a man does not always prove acceptable, and we are not surprised to learn that even in a Military Academy, where a certain degree of severity may be supposed to be the order of the day, Jackson was rather unpopular with the students. It would appear from the narratives of friends

who have described his course at Lexington, that he was somewhat of a pedantic turn in his instructions, that he lacked ease and adaptation to the wants of students in communicating knowledge; that his lectures in fact savored more of the inflexible camp drill than of a winning accommodating philosophy. The pupils, doubtless, learnt to respect his nature when they became acquainted with it, but thoughtless youth saw more at first sight to deride than admire. "No idiosyncrasy of the Professor," we are told by his accomplished biographer, Mr. John Esten Cooke, who learnt to know him well in subsequent military experience in the Valley of Virginia, "was lost sight of. His stiff, angular figure; the awkward movement of his body; his absent and 'grim' demeanor; his exaggerated and apparently absurd devotion to military regularity; his wearisome exactions of a similar observance on their part—that general oddity, eccentricity, and singularity in moving, talking, thinking, and acting peculiar to himself—all these were described on a thousand occasions, and furnished unfailing food for laughter. They called him 'Old Tom Jackson,' and pointing significantly to their foreheads, said he was 'not quite right *there*.' Some inclined to the belief that he was only a great eccentric; but others declared him 'crazy.' Those who had experienced the full weight of his Professional baton—who had been reprimanded before the class, or 'reported' to the superintendent for punishment or dismissal—called him 'Fool Tom Jackson.' These details are not very heroic, and detract considerably from that dignified outline which writers upon Jackson hav But they are true. Nothing established than the fact, tha to whom General Lee wrote, have directed events, I sho chosen for the good of the c have been disabled in your st of whom the London *Times* s mixture of daring and judgm is the mark of 'Heaven-born' distinguished him beyond ar his time.' Nothing is mor we say, than that this man w at as a fool, and on many stigmatized as insane."

One anecdote of this p Jackson's career deserves to l ed. It is related by his bio and is probable enough in its in the murderous intent of th —for a student has been l shoot a Professor, if we rightly, in the University of —and the indifferent, courage ing with which the meditate was met. One of the cadets tried under charges preferred son, and dismissed from the He vowed revenge, declared would take the life of the and arming himself awaited ing of his victim at a poir road by which he must pas way to the Institution. The was warned but refused to t his course, simply remarking, assassin murder me if he w keeping on, calmly and ste fronted the young man, who by his steady gaze, quailed tired in silence from the sp was an exercise of true self-rel

courage, and displayed a spirit always admired in its exercise in great commanders and others who have been suddenly called to suppress a dangerous mutiny.

These years of Professional life were varied by a brief visit to Europe, undertaken for the benefit of health, in the summer of 1856. The tour, which lasted four months, extended from England, through Belgium and France to Switzerland. On his return he found the free soil agitation in progress, and even at that early day, "to the few friends to whom he spoke of his own opinions, declared that the South ought to take its stand upon the outer verge of its just rights, and there resist aggression, if necessary, by the sword."* In his political opinions, an ultra State-Rights Democrat, he resented any political action which might in his view lead to interference with the institution of slavery in the South. Three years after this time he was summoned with his cadets and light battery to protect the Court at Charleston in its arraignment of memorable John Brown, about to be tried and condemned for his insane attempt to create a servile insurrection, and revolutionize Virginia. While there he witnessed the execution of the courageous and desperate fanatic, who displayed a strength of will and patient fortitude which Jackson, if not thoroughly blinded by the feelings of the hour, must at heart have admired. For there were points in common between John Brown and the "Stonewall." There was at least something of the uncompromising hostility of the former in Major Jackson, when on entering upon the Confederate service at Harpers' Ferry, at the beginning of the war, he deliberately declared that "it was the true policy of the South to take no prisoners in this war. He affirmed that this would be in the end the truest humanity, because it would shorten the contest, and prove economical of the blood of both parties; and that it was a measure urgently dictated by the interests of the Southern cause, and clearly sustained by justice."* "Stonewall" Jackson looking on at the death of John Brown is a subject for a painter's pencil and a moralist's meditations.

We have now to contemplate Major Jackson—for he speedily resumed the title under new auspices—on the theatre of the war which he invoked. When the conflict was fairly commenced by the attack on Sumter, and the consequent call by President Lincoln for a Northern army, Jackson was one of the foremost of the Southern officers to take the field. On the 21st of April, 1861, four days after Virginia, by her passage of an act of secession had joined the Confederates, he left Lexington in command of the corps of cadets of his military school for the camp at Richmond. There he was appointed by the State authorities Colonel of Volunteers, and immediately ordered to the command of the forces gathering at Harpers' Ferry, which had just been evacuated by the few United States troops stationed at the public works. There he entered upon the preliminary task of drilling and organizing the new levies until his

* Dabney's Life of Jackson, Vol I., p. 167.

* Dabney's Life of Jackson, Vol. I., p. 224.

superior officer, General Joseph E. Johnston, appeared on the field, when he was assigned to the command of four regiments of Virginian infantry, known as the First Brigade of what was then called the "Army of the Shenandoah." A month was now passed in bringing troops into the field and making those military dispositions on either side, which determined for a long period the nature and ground of the struggle already commenced. The Confederates concentrated their forces in the Valley of Virginia, and at Manassas, in front of Washington. Leaving Harper's Ferry as an untenable position, Johnston retired upon Winchester, whence by railway and the passes of the intervening mountain he could readily support Beauregard at Manassas, where the main body of Confederate troops was assembled. When the Northern force, under Patterson, crossed the Potomac at Williamsport at the beginning of July, Jackson, who had been on duty in this quarter at Martinsburg destroying the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, resisted the advance of the Pennsylvania General, meeting his troops in a spirited encounter at Falling Waters. Compelled to fall back before superior numbers he invoked aid from Johnston to attack the Northern army; but no action was fought, and the whole Virginia force in this region was concentrated at Winchester, where Jackson now received his commission of brigadier-general.

The middle of the month brought the battle of Manassas, as it was called at the South—the memorable Bull Run of the Northern journalists and historians. In this engagem son was destined to bear a p part. The battle, it will b bered, began with an attacl 18th of July, upon the Cc lines at Bull Run, at Mitcl Blackburn's Fords, followec important Federal flanking r of the 21st. Immediately or of these assaults, Johnston moned with his forces to t of Beauregard. Leaving W he at once set his troops ir Jackson with his brigade, r posed of five Virginia regimer twenty-six hundred strong among the foremost, on the reach the Confederate lines, was posted in support of Lo brigade at Blackburn's Fo battle of the 21st opened wi tack on the Confederate pc Stone Bridge, followed by th of the main portion of the Fed of the stream in its rear, at Ford, distant some eight m the spot where Jackson's bri stationed. It was not, ther the great engagement of the d vicinity of the Henry House advanced that Jackson was into action. He came up at moment, when General B powered by the Federal tr driven back after a gallant forces broken and shattered. with his fresh troops, and oth opportunely arrived turned th of the day. Boldly confror still advancing Federal for made a fresh assault, piercec tre of the Union line, and fin their antagonists from the blo

Jackson, who was a man by no means given to boasting, always asserted in behalf of his brigade the distinguished part we have described in the military efforts of the day. Of his signal energy on the field, his display of all the warlike enthusiasm of his nature there was no question. When on first coming up to the scene of action he was met by General Bee with the word, "They are beating us back," he simply replied with his customary brevity and coolness, "Then we will give them the bayonet." His firmness gained the admiration of Bee, who exclaimed to his men, "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall." They were soon both involved in the fury and carnage of the battle, and Bee fell mortally wounded, leaving this word of eulogy, sublimated in the heat of the fiery conflict, a legacy to his friend and fellow-soldier. Thenceforth Jackson was known as the Stonewall. This was the origin of the appellation, which never deserted him. Jackson was struck on the hand in the action by a fragment of shell, but made light of the disaster, refusing the attentions of the surgeons till those more severely wounded were cared for.

Two personal records of this engagement remain from his pen. One is a letter to Colonel J. M. Bennett, narrating the military movements of his brigade during the action, concluding with the declaration, "You will find when my report shall be published, that the First Brigade was to our army what the Imperial Guard was to the First Napoleon; that, through the blessing of God, it met the thus far victorious enemy and turned the fortunes of the day." To his wife he wrote the day after the engagement, "Yesterday we fought a great battle, and gained a great victory, for which all the glory is due *to God alone.* Though under a heavy fire for several continuous hours, I only received one wound, the breaking of the largest finger on the left hand, but the doctor says the finger can be saved. My horse was wounded, but not killed. My coat got an ugly wound near the hip. My preservation was entirely due, as was the glorious victory, to our God, to whom be all the glory, honor, and praise. Whilst great credit is due to other parts of our gallant army, God made my brigade more instrumental than any other in repulsing the main attack. This is for your own information only—say nothing about it. Let another speak praise, not myself."* Nor was the eulogy withheld. "The conduct of General Jackson," says General Beauregard in his official report of the Battle of Manassas, "requires mention, as eminently that of an able and fearless soldier and sagacious commander, one fit to lead his brigade; his efficient, prompt, timely arrival before the plateau of the Henry House, and his judicious disposition of his troops, contributed much to the success of the day. Although painfully wounded in the hand, he remained on the field to the end of the battle, rendering invaluable assistance."†

It was Jackson's opinion after the battle of Bull Run that the Confederate army should be immediately pushed upon Washington, for he was always

* Dabney's Life of Jackson, Vol. I., p. 265–6

† Report, August 26, 1861

the advocate of energetic forward movements; but he was compelled for a time, with the rest of the troops, to inaction before Washington, while McClellan organized the various forces which were to afford him sufficient employment in the future. He thus passed the remainder of the summer in camp in the vicinity of Manassas. In October he was promoted Major-General in the Provisional Army, and shortly after was assigned to the command of the "Valley District," with his headquarters at Winchester. This necessitated temporary separation from his brigade, which he took leave of in an animated address, closing with the encomium and appeal—"In the Army of the Shenandoah you were the First Brigade; in the Army of the Potomac you were the First Brigade; in the Second Corps of the army you are the First Brigade; you are the First Brigade in the affections of your General; and I hope, by your future deeds and bearing, you will be handed down to posterity as the First Brigade in this our second War of Independence. Farewell."

It was a favorite plan of Jackson, at this period of the war, to enter the north-western part of Virginia, rally the inhabitants favorable to the Southern cause, and holding the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry, thus protect the rich upper and lower valleys from the invasions with which they were constantly threatened. The authorities at Richmond, however, failed to support him in this scheme; but he employed all the means at his command to interrupt the communications of the Union forces, and drive such portions of them as had already gained a foothold from the Valley. On first occupying Winchester he had but a small body of troops with him, but this was not long after increased by the return to his command of his old brigade, and the arrival of the Virginian and Southern regiments, giving him, in December, about eleven thousand men. Late as was the season, he resolved with these to commence active operations. His first work was, under the circumstances of considerable difficulty, to destroy an important lock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal above Martinsburg. This was speedily followed by an undertaking of greater magnitude, and, as it proved, of almost unprecedented hardship. With about 8,500 men, five batteries of artillery, and a few companies of cavalry, he set out from Winchester to clear Morgan and Hampshire counties of the Federal troops established at Bath, Hancock and Romney. The force, which in numbers was amply sufficient for the purpose, set out on the 1st of January, 1862, a remarkably fine day of an open season, so mild that the soldiers left their overcoats and blankets to be brought after them in wagons. That night the weather changed, a severe northern blast bringing with it all the terrors of winter in an inclement mountainous region. A storm of sleet and snow set in, the rough unused roads, which the troops traversed on a secret forced march, were coated with ice; the wagons were slow in coming up, and for several nights the men, without coats or blankets, bivouacked in the wet, with no other resource but the

camp fires. The suffering was excessive, numbers left the ranks and made their way to Winchester, officers murmured, but Jackson with his usual determination kept on, and the third day reached Bath, a distance of forty miles, where he expected to surprise and capture the Union garrison, but they had warning of his approach and escaped across the Potomac at Hancock, whither he pursued them. He planted a battery opposite the town and summoned it to surrender, and the commander refusing, bombarded it vigorously. After destroying a railroad bridge in the vicinity, and otherwise interrupting the communications of General Banks' army on the Potomac, Jackson marched with his forces on Romney which, from the difficulties of the way, he did not reach till the 14th, when he found that General Kelley had escaped with the garrison. He had accomplished his object, however, in clearing the region for the time of the Union forces, and directing the supplies of the country to his own purposes; and having done this with an energy and with an endurance on the part of his troops worthy an important campaign, he returned to Winchester. He had proved his determination and inflexibility to the verge of rashness; and his men had fully learnt what he expected from them, and what he was ready to perform himself, for he shrank from no hardship of the camp.

Jackson had left one of his officers, General Loring, with a garrison at Romney, which he was presently moved by the Confederate Secretary of War to recall. Regarding this as an unhandsome interference with his command, Jackson sent his resignation to Richmond; it was not acted upon, however, was tacitly admitted as a protest, and, besieged by remonstrances, the "Stonewall," who could not well be spared, continued in command in the Valley.

Washington's birth-day in February brought a general movement of the Northern forces. General Banks, in command of a distinct army corps, crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry on the 26th, immediately occupied Charlestown and Smithfield, and advanced upon Winchester, where Jackson, though beset by vastly superior forces, was, as usual, disposed to show fight. He was ordered, however, to retreat, and evacuated Winchester as Banks came up and occupied the town on the 12th of March. General Shields with his brigade was placed in command there, and Jackson, pursued along his route, retired up the Valley to Mount Jackson, about forty-five miles distant, where he was in communication with the Confederate troops at Luray, and Washington to the East. It was General Shields' design to draw him from this position and supporting force. Consequently, as he tells us in his report of the action which ensued, he fell back from the pursuit to Winchester, on the 20th, "giving the movement all the appearance of a retreat." General Banks meanwhile was leaving with a considerable portion of his army for the Eastward, and Jackson, induced by these circumstances, resolved to return and attack the diminished force at Winchester. General Shields did not underrate his enemy, and made vigilant preparations

for his reception on the southern approaches to the town. Jackson advanced with his accustomed impetuosity. His first day's forced march, on the 22d, was, a distance of twenty-six miles, to Strasburg; the next day he came up about noon on the main road to the vicinity of the village of Kernstown, about three and a half miles from Winchester. Shields had already his forces in position on a neighboring height, which became the scene of the conflict. Jackson commenced the attack with resolution and with partial success, when fresh Union troops were advanced and charged upon the Confederates, who, after an obstinate struggle, were compelled to retreat, leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Jackson had underrated the numbers, if not the valor, of his opponents, and suffered defeat. He would, however, have renewed the conflict if the reinforcements which he had summoned to his aid from Luray and elsewhere had not been prevented by a rise in the Shenandoah from joining him.*

As it was, Shields continued the pursuit to Woodstock, whence Jackson retired to his former quarters at Mount Jackson. Early in April Jackson was followed up by General Banks, who had again taken the field, and having advanced to Harrisonburgh on the 22d, wrote to Washington that Jackson "had abandoned the valley of Virginia permanently." This, however, never was a calculation in Jackson's thoughts, as General Banks presently found. Meanwhile, on the first week of May, we find Jackson moving to the west, and driving back General Milroy, who, in coöperation with Banks, was moving from that direction towards Staunton. A large part of General Banks' command was now withdrawn for the reinforcement of the army in Eastern Virginia, and Jackson, with the intent of directing the loudly called for reinforcements from McClellan now before Richmond, again assumed the aggressive in the Valley. Frémont was threatening him from the West, across the mountains; Banks was in his front, and McDowell was dispatching General Shields against him from Fredericksburg on the East. At Newmarket, on the 20th May, Jackson was joined by Ewell; Banks was on the direct valley road, about forty miles in his front, at Strasburg. Instead of advancing in this direction, Jackson, with good generalship, turned in a flank movement to the right into the Luray Valley, and struck, with a force of about 20,000 men, directly by a forced march for Front Royal, on the Manassas railway, the next prominent station, twelve miles to the East of Strasburg. There the brave garrison under Colonel Kenley was, on the 23d, overpowered and driven from the place by his superior numbers. Banks, on hearing of the disaster and the force of the enemy, saw at once the danger in which Winchester was placed, and commenced his retreat to that point. There was a sharp race for the prize. Banks encountered the advance of the enemy on the way at Middletown, at Newtown, and up to Winchester, where there was a spirited contest, by which the pursuers were checked for

* Report of General Shields to General Banks, March 29, 1862.

five hours, when the harassed Union forces pushed on to Martinsburgh and thence to the Potomac, a march of fifty-three miles, thirty-five of which were performed in one day, the army arriving at the river in forty-eight hours after the first news of the attack on Front Royal. Such was the pursuit of Stonewall Jackson in the valley of Virginia in May, 1862. A general order from his headquarters at Winchester, on the 28th, marks his exultation in the event. "Within four weeks," he declared, "this army has made long and rapid marches, fought six combats and ten battles, signally defeating the enemy in each one, capturing several stands of colors and pieces of artillery, with numerous prisoners, and vast medical and army stores, and finally driven the boastful host which was ravishing our beautifully country into utter rout." Nor did he forget to add an expression of his habitual religious confidence in the support of his cause from above. "Our chief duty," he said, "to-day, is to recognize devoutly the hand of a protecting Providence;" and, in pursuance of his convictions according to a custom which he frequently observed, he ordered divine service in the camp in the afternoon.

Though successful in this undertaking, the threatened concentration of forces in his rear permitted no long interval of repose to his jaded troops. Within a few days after this act of thanksgiving Jackson was again in the saddle, retiring with his command to Winchester which he immediately left, hastening onward to Strasburgh, where he was in danger of being cut off by the junction of Shields and Frémont. The advance of the former had already retaken Front Royal, and Frémont was near at hand on the West, forcing a passage of the mountain from Wardensville in Hardy County. Encumbered with the spoils of Winchester and the Union supplies in the lower Valley, Jackson reached Strasburgh on the night of the 31st, as Frémont's advance was coming up. Employing part of his force in resisting his pursuer, Jackson pushed on his retreating column by the valley road to Newmarket. There he was in danger of being overtaken by Shields operating on his flank, the reverse of his own forward movement by the Luray Valley. Frémont too, who had come up, was now on the direct road closely pressing his rear, which was ably defended by Ashby with his cavalry. Near Woodstock there was a gallant charge on Colonel Patton's brigade of Jackson's rear guard, in which three of Frémont's cavalrymen dashed upon the command, broke through its ranks into the midst of the array, and two of them fell, the other escaping. The narration of this incident by Colonel Patton to Jackson called forth a characteristic reply. "If I had been able," said Patton, struck by this act of extraordinary bravery, "I would have prevented the troops from firing upon these three men." Jackson chagrined at the confusion which had been caused in his ranks by the assault, asked, "Why would you not have shot those men, Colonel?" "I should have spared them, General," returned the officer, "because they were brave men who had gotten into a desperate situation where it was as easy to capture them as to kill them."

Jackson coldly replied, "Shoot them all, I don't want them to be brave."*

Protected from Frémont by the valor of Ashby's cavalry, and out-stripping Shields on his flight, Jackson passed Harrisonburg, still pursued by the double forces of his enemy. An encounter above the latter place cost him the valuable life of his brave cavalry officer, Ashby, and Jackson himself, closely pressed, narrowly escaped death or capture at Port Republic. Frémont and Shields were near at hand rapidly converging upon him at this place. Jackson's troops were on the north of the town across the Shenandoah when the bridge which crossed the latter was suddenly seized by Shields' advance. At this moment Jackson was in the town, separated from his command, and his enemy had possession of the bridge. The incident of his escape is thus related by Mr. Cooke:—"He rode toward the bridge, and, rising in his stirrups, called sternly to the Federal officer commanding the artillery placed to sweep it. 'Who ordered you to post that gun there, sir?' 'Bring it over here.' The tone of these words was so assured and commanding that the officer did not imagine they could be uttered by any other than one of the Federal generals, and, bowing, he limbered up the piece and prepared to move. Jackson lost no time in taking advantage of the opportunity. He put spurs to his horse, and, followed by his staff, crossed the bridge at full gallop, followed by three hasty shots from the artillery, which had been hastily unlimbered and turned on him. It was too late. The shots flew harmless over the heads of the general and his staff, and they reached the Northern bank in safety." The battle which ensued at Port Republic, on the 9th of June, when Jackson turned his forces upon his pursuers, was one of the best fought and most sanguinary of the many conflicts in the Valley. The losses on both sides were heavy. It ended the pursuit of Jackson, who was now free to carry his forces to the aid of the beleaguered army at Richmond.

Summoned by General Lee, Jackson reached Ashland with his command on the 25th of June, just in time to participate in the crowning events of the campaign, which was about to culminate in the seven days' battles, and retreat of McClellan to the James River. In the first of the series of engagements on the north of the Chickahominy, at Cold Harbor, on the 27th of June, Jackson bore a prominent part, coming upon the field at the close, and turning the fortunes of the day by his bayonet charge in favor of the Confederates. The next day saw the army of McClellan in full retreat, Jackson following in the pursuit, and being engaged in the final action at Malvern Hill, where his command suffered severely. Immediately after, he returned with his corps to the vicinity of Richmond at Mechanicsville, whence he was presently sent to the protection of Gordonsville, now threatened by General Pope. On the 9th of August he was again in conflict with General Banks, this time at Cedar Run, where Jackson again saved the Confederates from disaster by a final charge.

General Lee's advance into Maryland

* Cooke's Life of Jackson, p. 165.

now followed, attendant upon the withdrawal of McClellan's army from James River. Jackson was actively engaged in the campaign, being entrusted by General Lee with the flanking movement by Thoroughfare Gap upon the rear of Pope's army at Manassas, where he was again in action at the end of August in the second battle at that place. In the first week of September Jackson realized his long cherished desire of an invasion of Maryland. He crossed the Potomac in front of Leesburg, advanced to Frederick City, and in the decisive movements which ensued was employed in the capture of Harper's Ferry, after which he rejoined the main army and took part in the Battle of Antietam on the 17th, where his corps, as usual, rendered distinguished service. He was with the army in its retreat into Virginia, and was encamped for a while in Jefferson county, in the vicinity of the Potomac.

At the end of October McClellan again entered Virginia, and was presently succeeded on his southward march by General Burnside, who took up a position on the left bank of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, to the defence of which Jackson was called from the Valley and established on the right wing of the Confederate army. In the action at Fredericksburg, and the repulse of Burnside's forces on the 13th of December, he was again prominently engaged; and the year's campaign being now closed, enjoyed a period of comparative repose at his headquarters on the river below the city. Here he employed himself in superintending the official reports of his battles, insisting upon simplicity and even brevity of statement. He was also, as usual, much engaged in his religious observances, which he always managed to reconcile with camp life. A famous Sabbatarian letter which he addressed to Colonel Boteler at Richmond was written about this time, in which he urged the repeal of the law requiring mails to be carried on Sunday. "I do not see," he wrote, "how a nation that arrays itself against God's holy day can expect to escape his wrath;" adding curiously, "the punishment of national sins must be confined to this world, as there is no nationality beyond the grave."

One more brief, fatally interrupted, campaign remained for the devoted champion of the Southern cause. In the spring of 1863 the Union forces before Fredericksburg, now under General Hooker, were again in motion. On the 29th of April that officer having crossed the Rappahannock established his headquarters at Chancellorsville, on the flank of Lee's army. Jackson was promptly ordered up from his position to the left, at what had now become the front of the line. Here a flank movement was projected against Hooker's right, and it was while engaged in carrying out this strategy that Jackson, returning from a personal scrutiny of his advanced line with his staff, at nine in the evening of the 2d of May, 1863, the party was mistaken for the cavalry of the enemy, and he was fired upon and mortally wounded by his own men. Nearly all his staff were killed or wounded by the volleys which were fired. Jackson was struck by three balls—in the left arm below the

shoulder joint, severing the artery, below in the same arm near the wrist, the ball making its way through the palm of the hand, and in the palm of his right hand. This was in the immediate vicinity, about a hundred yards of the Union lines, from which, before the disabled General could be removed, a deadly fire was poured upon his escort. Under these terribly tragic circumstances, the guns of the renewed conflict sounding in his ears, he was borne with difficulty from the field to a hospital five miles distant. The next day, the great day of the battle, Sunday, his arm was amputated, and on the following he was removed eight miles further, to Guinea's Depot. His danger was evident to himself as to others. His wife was sent for, and came. He was interested in the reports of the battle, talked resolutely of military affairs, and often religiously declared his wish to be buried in "Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia;" and at the end, in moments of delirium, his thoughts reverted to the battle-field. "Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action," "Pass the infantry to the front," were expressions which escaped his lips, closing with a few words of idyllic simplicity, in touching contrast to the tales of carnage sadly recorded in these pages. "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees!"* So closed, on Sunday, May 10, 1863, the life of "Stonewall Jackson." He had just reached his fortieth year. His career was certainly a remarkable one, impressed by a striking personal character. The justice or policy of the cause for which he died must be tried by other arguments than his own impressions. But there was much in his nature to admire, and something also to fear; for the convictions of such a man are to him a law, which he will fearlessly execute; and, so complex are human nature and human life, his very virtues may invigorate and intensify the dangers of his errors.

* Cooke's Life of Jackson, p. 444

ROBERT EDWARD LEE.

The family tree of Lee strikes its root deep in the early ancestry of Virginia. His forefathers are to be traced far back in colonial times, to the reign of Charles I., when Richard Lee bringing with him a train of followers, settled in the region between the Rappahannock and Potomac. In the Cromwellian era he was Secretary to Governor Berkeley. His descendants for several generations were men of learning and influence in the colony ; and when a new era dawned upon the country, his great grandson, Richard Henry Lee, was one of the leading spirits of the time in his advocacy and support of the national cause of independence. Henry Lee, the soldier of the Revolution, the hero of Paulus Hook, Washington's favorite cavalry officer " Light Horse Harry," who repaid the esteem of his friend by his funeral eulogy, proclaiming him before Congress and the world, " First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen "—was the cousin of Richard Henry, and the father of the subject of this notice.

Robert Edward Lee the fruit of a second marriage of Henry Lee with Anne daughter of Charles Carter, of Shirley, was born at the family seat of Stratford, in 1806. His boyhood was passed in Virginia, its most noticeable incident being the death of his father, in Georgia, in 1818, while returning from a visit to the West Indies in search of health. At the age of eighteen he entered the military academy at West Point as a cadet, pursued there a diligent and unblemished career, and in 1829 graduated the first in his class, with an appointment in the engineer corps with the usual brevet rank of Second Lieutenant. Being a time of peace, he was for six years employed in engineering work on the military defences of the seaboard. In this period, in 1832, he was married to Miss Custis, of Arlington, in Alexandria County, Virginia, the daughter and heiress of George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of General Washington, and son of his wife by her first marriage. By this marriage Lieutenant Lee became possessed of the estate at Arlington, opposite Washington, and of the equally celebrated family seat of the Custis family, the White House, on the banks of the Pamunkey, which was consumed in the course of Gen. McClellan's military operations before Richmond. In 1836, Lee was promoted First Lieutenant, and in 1838, Captain. Continuing in the engineering corps, he was called into

active service in the Mexican war; at first under General Wool, and subsequently with General Scott, with whom he conducted the arduous campaign from Vera Cruz to the capital. Scott constantly in his official reports celebrates the activity and usefulness of Capt. Lee, upon whose judgment and skill he greatly relied in all his military movements. Lee was constantly employed in reconnoissances, and tracing out paths for the progress of the victorious army. In his record of the action at Cerro Gordo, Scott writes: "I am compelled to make special mention of Capt. R. E. Lee, engineer. This officer greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Vera Cruz; was again indefatigable during these operations in reconnoissances; as daring as laborious, and of the utmost value. Nor was he less conspicuous in planning batteries, and in conducting columns to their stations under the heavy fire of the enemy." He was similarly employed with equal honor in the subsequent actions; in the words of Scott "as distinguished for felicitous execution as for science and daring." In the closing action at Chapultepec, Lee was wounded and compelled from loss of blood to retire from the field. After the war, Lee, who had by successive promotions become Colonel, was in 1852, and for two subsequent years, Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. In 1855 he was employed as Lieut.-Colonel of a cavalry regiment in Texas, and in 1859 was brought prominently into notice by his command of the regular troops sent from Washington to suppress the insurrection of the famous John Brown, at Harper's Ferry. When he arrived on the spot, Brown, at bay, was shut up with the prisoners he had taken in one of the buildings on the armory grounds; Lee's dispositions were skillfully made; the prisoners were released and Brown captured.

At the outbreak of the Southern war Col. Lee was with his regiment in Texas. Returning to Virginia he sent in his resignation in April, 1861, immediately after the fall of Sumter. In a letter to Lieutenant-General Scott, dated Arlington on the 20th, he wrote stating that he would have resigned before "but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from a service to which I have devoted all the best years of my life, and all the ability I possessed. . . . Save in the defence of my native State, I never desire again to draw my sword." To his sister he wrote at the same time: "We are now in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn, and though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for the redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question, whether I should take part against my native State. With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the army, and save in defence of my native State, with the sincere hope that my poor services may never be needed, I hope I may never be called on to draw my

sword." These utterances exhibit in few words the opinions and feelings of Col. Lee at this time. Imbued with the doctrine of State rights, impressed with sympathy for his kindred, unable to extricate himself from what he thought the necessity of his position, he reluctantly bade adieu to the nation from which he had derived all his honors, and accepted the fortunes of a warring section of the country.

Lee was ready to sacrifice his fortune for Virginia, and the State, conscious of his worth, hastened to draw him from his retirement and entrust her welfare to his hands. On the 23d of April he was appointed by Gov. Letcher Major-General of the State forces, and solemnly pledged himself before the Virginia convention then assembled at Richmond, to the duty assigned to him. He was immediately actively engaged in organizing the bodies of troops which hastened to Virginia as the battle-ground of the war. When the government of the Southern Confederacy was fully established at Richmond, he received in July, the rank of Brigadier-General in the Confederate army. His estate at Arlington Heights, where he had at the outset erected fortifications, was now deserted, and in the possession of the Union forces. His first active campaign was in another direction in western Virginia, whither he was sent as the successor of General Garnett. There in August, he planned an attack upon the camp of Gen. Reynolds at Cheat Mountain, which failed of success, when in September, he proceeded to the relief of Generals Floyd and Wise, then pressed by Gen. Rosecrans in the Kenhawa region. The winter closing in and forbidding further operations for the season in this quarter, Lee was re called and sent to superintend the military coast defences of South Carolina and Georgia. Early in 1862 he was summoned to Richmond to assist in the defence of the capital, which was presently beleaguered by the great army of McClellan. Gen. Joseph E. Johnson was at that time in command and directed the first grand attack on the Union army before the city, in the battle of Seven Pines. Being severely wounded and disabled in this engagement, that officer was compelled to retire from active service, and Gen. Lee was on the instant appointed to the chief command of the army.

His active superintendence became at once visible in the much improved condition of the camps and general discipline of the army. It was a critical moment, and whatever was to be done must be done quickly. Lee rose to the emergency and initiated a series of strategical movements, which in a short time effected the deliverance of Richmond, and the retreat of the army of McClellan. To gain thorough information of the position and resources of his enemy, Gen. Stuart was sent in the middle of June on his famous cavalry raid through the outposts and around McClellan's army. This was successfully accomplished, and important information gained which determined Lee in his plan of attacking his foe to the East of Richmond, on the north bank of the Chickahominy. For this purpose "Stonewall" Jackson, an officer on whom Lee always placed great reliance, and who never failed him, was called with his command from

the Valley, where he confronted Frémont, at Harrisburg. Jackson adroitly brought of his forces, reaching Ashland on the 25th of June, when he was within striking distance of the right wing of McClellan's forces. The next day, in combination with Gen. Hill, he was in action at Mechanicsville; and the following, struck a decided blow in the desperate encounter at Cold Harbor. That night began the full retreat of the army of McClellan to the James, Gen. Lee being on the field and directing operations in the vigorous movements of that week of battles, ending with the Confederate disaster at Malvern Hill.

When McClellan in August left the Peninsula, recalled to the Potomac to co-operate with Gen. Pope, then on the line of the Rapidan, Lee anticipating the new aggressive movement of his enemy, sent forward Jackson with his corps, to arrest his operations. The battle of Cedar Run was fought and followed up by a northern Confederate movement, directed by Lee in person, which culminated in the second battle of Bull Run or Manassas. There was much confusion at this time in the military regulation of the Union forces, and Lee, thinking it a favorable opportunity to carry out a policy eagerly demanded by the South, resolved upon the invasion of Maryland, which was supposed to have a large population ready to serve the Confederate cause. The second battle of Manassas was fought on the 30th of August. On the 4th of September Lee crossed the Potomac, with his army in front of Leesburg; and on the 8th issued the following proclamation to the people of Maryland, from his headquarters, near Frederickton: "It is right," said he, "that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves. The people of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy, the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a commonwealth allied to the States of the South by the strongest social, political and commercial ties, and reduced to the condition of a conquered province. Under the pretence of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned, upon no charge, and contrary to all the forms of law. A faithful and manly protest against this outrage, made by a venerable and illustrious Marylander, to whom in better days no citizen appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt. The government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your Legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the Press and of speech has been suppressed; words have been declared offences by an arbitrary decree of the Federal Executive, and citizens ordered to be tried by military commission for what they may dare to speak. Believing that the people of Maryland possess a spirit too lofty to submit to such a Government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you to again enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore the independence and sovereign-

ty of your State. In obedience to this wish our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been so unjustly despoiled. This, citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned. No restraint upon your free will is intended—no intimidation will be allowed within the limits of this army at least. Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech. We know no enemies among you, and will protect all of you in every opinion. It is for you to decide your destiny freely and without constraint. This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be, and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will."

Maryland, however, did not respond to the call, and Lee was left to his own resources, while McClellan who was in command of the hastily reorganized Union army, advanced to meet him on the line of the Potomac. Lee planned his campaign skilfully; made an easy conquest of the garrison and stores at Harper's Ferry, but unable to hold his ground at South Mountain was again overpowered at Sharpsburg or Antietam in the bloody battle of the 17th of September, from which he retired discomfited, hurrying his forces across the Potomac.

Another campaign followed before the year closed. In November McClellan crossed the Potomac and was pushing southward along the mountain ranges on the east, when he was superseded by Gen. Burnside, who turned his force to the left and confronted Lee, who, in anticipation of his movement, had carried a large portion of his army to Fredericksburg. Here the armies lay opposed to each other till the middle of December, when Burnside sent his forces across the river, and the action known as the battle of Fredericksburg was fought with equal determination on each side. Lee's dispositions were well made and, seconded by the bravery of his troops, secured the speedy withdrawal of Burnside to his former camp, on the left bank of the river. New efforts were now made for the spring campaign, and the war on the Rappahannock was again renewed in April, Lee holding his own position on the Southern bank, the Union army under a new commander, General Hooker, confronting him on the north. A passage of the river was again forced at the end of April, 1862; Gen. Hooker by a vigorous flank movement establishing himself at Chancellorsville, to the west of Fredericksburg. Here in the "Wilderness," as the desolate range of country was called, in the first days of May was fought the battle of Chancellorsville, memorable for the extraordinary severity of the struggle, the retreat of the Union forces, and the loss to the Confederate ranks of the brave and resolute Southern champion, a soldier whose devotion to arms and to his cause was tinged with fanaticism—Stonewall Jackson.

The fall of Jackson, wounded by his own men, touched Lee deeply. When he heard from Jackson of his disaster, he wrote to him, "could I have directed events, I should have chos-

en, for the good of the country, to have been disabled in your stead;" and when the news of the death of his friend and fellow soldier came, Lee announced the event to his army: "The daring, skill and energy of this great and good soldier, by a decree of an all-wise Providence, are now lost to us. But while we mourn his death, we feel that his spirit lives and will inspire the whole army with his indomitable courage and unshaken confidence in God as our hope and strength. Let his name be a watchword for his corps, who have followed him to victory on so many fields. Let officers and soldiers imitate his invincible determination to do everything in the defence of our beloved country."

Once more it was determined by Lee, in the summer of 1863, to make a powerful diversion, if not secure final success, by carrying the war across the Potomac, into the Northern States. The motives which influenced him, are indicated in his report of the campaign which ensued. "The position," says he, "occupied by the enemy opposite Fredericksburg being one in which he could not be attacked to advantage, it was determined to draw him from it. The execution of this purpose embraced the relief of the Shenandoah Valley from the troops that had occupied the lower part of it during the Winter and Spring, and, if practicable, the transfer of the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac. It was thought that the corresponding movement on the part of the enemy, to which those contemplated by us would probably give rise, might offer a fair opportunity to strike a blow at the army therein commanded by General Hooker, and that, in any event, that army would be compelled to leave Virginia, and possibly to draw to its support troops designed to operate against other parts of the country. In this way it was supposed that the enemy's plan of campaign for the summer would be broken up, and part of the season of active operations be consumed in the formation of new combinations and the preparations that they would require."

Accordingly on the 3d of June, he began the movement of his troops in the direction of Culpepper. A cavalry reconnoissance, ordered by Hooker, brought the opposing forces in contact, and developed the intentions of the enemy. The lower Valley again became the scene of military operations, and Lee pushed an advanced body of cavalry across the Potomac to Chambersburg. While this was engaged in seizing upon supplies, he himself was moving by the Valley, while Hooker pursued a parallel course to the east of the mountains, coming up in time to guard the lower fords of the Potomac. On the eve of crossing the river, on the 21st, Lee issued his general orders for the regulation of his army "in the enemy's country." Requisitions were to be made upon the local authorities for needed supplies; which, if granted, were to be paid for or receipts given; and if not yielded, to be seized. The corps of Ewell, Longstreet and Hill now crossed the river at Williamsport and Shephardstown. Hagerstown, Chambersburg, Shippensburg and Carlisle, Pennsylvania, were rapidly occupied in succession, and Harrisburg threatened. A force was sent eastward to protect

the main column. A portion of the invading army levied a contribution at Gettysburg on the 26th, and York, to the eastward, suffered a similar visitation two days afterward. Hooker was now succeeded in the chief command of the Union army by Meade, who rapidly concentrated his forces. The first of July saw the beginning of what in truth, was the decisive conflict of the war, at Gettysburg. The march toward this place, says Lee in his official report, "was conducted more slowly than it would have been had the movements of the Federal army been known. The leading division of Hill met the enemy in advance of Gettysburg on the morning of the first of July. Driving back these troops to within a short distance of the town, he there encountered a large force, with which two of his divisions became engaged. Ewell, coming up with two of his divisions by the Heidlersburgh road, joined in the engagement. The enemy was driven through Gettysburg with heavy loss, including about five thousand prisoners and several pieces of artillery. He retreated to a high range of hills south and east of the town. The attack was not pressed that afternoon, the enemy's force being unknown, and it being considered advisable to await the arrival of the rest of our troops. Orders were sent back to hasten their march; and, in the meantime, every effort was made to ascertain the numbers and position of the enemy, and find the most favorable point of attack. It had not been intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base, unless attacked by the enemy; but finding ourselves unexpectedly confronted by the Federal army, it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains with our large trains. At the same time the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies while in the presence of the enemy's main body, as he was enabled to restrain our foraging parties by occupying the passes of the mountains with regular and local troops. A battle thus became, in a measure, unavoidable. Encouraged by the successful issue of the engagement of the first day, and in view of the valuable results that would ensue from the defeat of the army of General Meade, it was thought advisable to renew the attack. The remainder of Ewell's and Hill's corps having arrived, and two divisions of Longstreet's, our preparations were made accordingly. During the afternoon intelligence was received of the arrival of General Stuart at Carlisle, and he was ordered to march to Gettysburg, and take position on the left."

Continuing his report, the second and third days' battles are thus noticed by Gen. Lee: "The preparations for attack were not completed until the afternoon of the second. The enemy held a high and commanding ridge, along which he had massed a large amount of artillery. General Ewell occupied the left of our line, General Hill the centre, and General Longstreet the right. In front of General Longstreet the enemy held a position, from which, if he could be driven, it was thought that our army could be used to advantage in assailing the more elevated ground beyond, and thus enable us to reach the crest of the ridge. That officer was directed to endeavor to carry this posi-

tion, while General Ewell attacked directly the high ground on the enemy's right, which had already been partially fortified. General Hill was instructed to threaten the centre of the Federal line, in order to prevent reinforcements being sent to either wing, and to avail himself of any opportunity that might present itself to attack. After a severe struggle, Longstreet succeeded in getting possession of and holding the desired ground. Ewell also carried some of the strong positions which he assailed, and the result was such as to lead to the belief that he would ultimately be able to dislodge the enemy. The battle ceased at dark. These partial successes determined me to continue the assault next day. Pickett, with three of his brigades, joined Longstreet the following morning, and our batteries were moved forward to the position gained by him the day before. The general plan of attack was unchanged, except that one division and two brigades of Hill's corps were ordered to support Longstreet. The enemy, in the meantime, had strengthened his line with earthworks. The morning was occupied in necessary preparations, and the battle recommenced in the afternoon of the third, and raged with great violence until sunset. Our troops succeeded in entering the advanced works of the enemy, and getting possession of some of his batteries; but our artillery having nearly expended its ammunition, the attacking columns became exposed to the heavy fire of the numerous batteries near the summit of the ridge, and after a most determined and gallant struggle, were compelled to relinquish their advantage and fall back to their original positions, with severe loss."

Such, in Lee's simple statement, was the battle of Gettysburg; the heaviest blow yet suffered by the Confederate army of Virginia. Lee bore the disaster with patient resignation, made the best dispositions for retreat, and succeeded in a disadvantageous march in bringing the remains of his shattered army across the Potomac into Virginia.

Seven months of comparative quiet ensued in Virginia, while new combinations were being effected. Lee fell back with his army to the Rapidan. In October and November there was some sharp fighting with Meade on the old skirmishing grounds of Eastern Virginia, but nothing decisive. In the spring of 1864, Gen. Grant, crowned with western laurels, was appointed Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Union forces. In the beginning of May, he opened the contest in earnest; crossing the Rapidan in the face of Lee's army, and then began in the Wilderness, a series of battles unparalleled during the war, in dogged, hard fighting and loss of life, in which Grant's obstinacy at last prevailed; bringing him by a continued flank movement to the old battle-ground of the Chickahominy, and Lee once more in Richmond. The south side of the James river, before Petersburg, then became the main field of operations, where, during the summer and autumn of this eventful year various engagements were fought; the winter succeeded with manifold conflicts, and yet Lee held Richmond. In February, 1865, destined to be the last year of the war, Lee, in obedience to a universally ex-

pressed desire, was created General-in-Chief of the army of the Confederate States. In assuming the command, he said in a general order: "Deeply impressed with the difficulties and responsibilities of the position, and humbly invoking the guidance of Almighty God, I rely for success upon the courage and fortitude of the army, sustained by the patriotism and firmness of the people—confident that their united efforts, under the blessing of Heaven, will secure peace and independence." But the exhausted Confederate cause was past surgery. Not even the skill, prudence and military combinations of Lee could save it. Its strength was effectually broken by the grand march of Sherman in the South, and Grant at the end of March was closing in upon the devoted city. Lee made one last effort for Richmond in an attack on the Union forts before Petersburg, on the 25th; but the valor of his troops was of no avail. Overpowered by numbers and superior resources, he was compelled to evacuate his capital. The Union forces followed on the track of his enfeebled army, and on the 9th of April Lee surrendered to Grant, at Appomattox Court House. He received honorable terms, being paroled with his army. The war was virtually at an end.

On the 10th of April, Lee issued the following farewell address to his army: "After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources. I need not tell the survivors of so many hard-fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them; but holding that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would attend the continuation of the contest, I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past vigor has endeared them to their countrymen. By the terms of agreement, officers and men can return to their homes, and remain there till exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend you His blessing and protection. With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

After this Lee returned to his home in Richmond, where he passed a few months in retirement; and in October, having taken the amnesty oath required by the Government, was installed President of Washington College at Lexington in the Valley of Virginia.

JOSEPH EGGLESTON JOHNSTON.

Joseph Eggleston Johnston was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, about the year 1808. His family is of Scottish ancestry. In the war of the revolution, his father, Peter, served in his youth as an officer in General Greene's southern campaign. He was afterwards distinguished as a lawyer and judge. He married Miss Wood, a niece of the eminent Patrick Henry. Joseph, the subject of this notice, was the youngest of his sons by this marriage. He was educated in Virginia, and early developed that vigor of character which led to his appointment as a cadet at West Point. He passed with credit the course of studies at the Military Academy, graduated in 1829, and was assigned to the fourth artillery, with the usual rank of brevet Second Lieutenant. In 1836 he was appointed First Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence; and in 1838, First Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He served in the latter capacity during the Florida war, in which he was distinguished for his services. On one occasion, being engaged in a survey at an exposed situation, the party was waylaid by an ambuscade of Indians, and its officers falling under a murderous fire, Johnston took command, rallied the men, and while standing in front conducting the action, was struck by a ball in the forehead which passed over the skull. In 1846, he attained the full rank of Captain, and the following year accompanied General Scott to Mexico, with the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Voltigeurs. He was wounded in a reconnoissance on the advance of Cerro Gordo, and again at Chapultepec, where General Scott in his report of the action, records him "among the first in the assault." It is reported, that Scott remarked of him, "Johnston is a great soldier, but he has an unfortunate knack of getting himself shot in nearly every engagement."

After the Mexican war, Johnston held the rank of Captain in the Topographical Engineers, and was subsequently a Colonel in the regular army.

In 1860, he became Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Brigadier General, and held this position at the outbreak of the recent war. Immediately after the fall of Sumter, in April, 1861, he sent in his resignation, and was at once appointed by Gov. Letcher to a prominent command of the State forces of Virginia. In this capacity he appeared at Harper's Ferry, where "Stonewall" Jackson had preceded him, at the close of May. His first act

was for strategic purposes, to withdraw his force from Harper's Ferry, an untenable position, and concentrate it at Winchester, for the defence of the lower Valley, then threatened by Gen. Patterson. On the passage of the Potomac by the latter at the beginning of July, in the " affair at Falling Waters," and other operations, Johnston held Patterson in the vicinity of the river while he kept open the passes of the mountains, and had his " Army of the Shenandoah " in readiness to co-operate with Beauregard, in case the Union forces should advance from Washington. The expected crisis came on the 18th with McDowell's advance and attack on the forces at Bull Run; and the same day a telegraph message reached Johnston calling for the presence of his army. He immediately set his force in motion, arriving with his advance on the field at Manassas on the 20th, the day before the decisive engagement. Being the senior of General Beauregard in rank, says the latter in his official report, " he necessarily assumed command of all the force of the Confederate States, then concentrating at this point. Made acquainted with my plan of operations and its positions to meet the enemy, he gave them his entire approval, and generously directed their execution under my command." The two Generals were side by side in the forenoon of the day of the battle, watching and directing the movements, and at a critical moment Johnston himself "impressively

disabled."* At the urgent request of Beauregard, Johnston shortly after this, left the immediate conduct of the field to hasten the arrival of the anxiously expected reinforcement and so, in the words of Beauregard, " by his energy and sagacity, his keen perception and anticipation of my needs, directed the reserves as to ensure the success of the day."

General Johnston remained in command in Virginia during the year while McClellan was mustering and organizing his forces for a new campaign, and when, in the Spring of 1862, the movement was imminent, withdrew his forces to the line of the Rappahannock within supporting distance of Richmond. When McClellan pressed Yorktown on the Peninsula, Johnston reinforced Magruder, and when evacuation of the works was a necessity, Johnston resisted the onward march of the Union forces in the battle of Williamsburg on his way to the defences at Richmond. By his strategy of the employment of "Stonewall" Jackson on McDowell's flank and rear, he threatened Washington and effectually restrained that officer from sending the reinforcements to the great Union army, loudly demanded by McClellan. The last day of May, he encountered the forces of the latter on the Chickahominy in their near approach to Richmond on their left wing in the battle of the "Seven Pines." The engagement, in consequence of the heavy storm of the pre-

W. Smith. About sunset Johnston while directing the action, was struck from his horse, severely wounded by a fragment of a shell, and at the same time a minie ball entered his shoulder and passed down his back. In falling from his horse, he broke two of his ribs, and in this unhappy condition was carried into Richmond, where by the most vigilant attention during two months, he became so far recovered as to leave the city for the country. In consequence of this disaster, General Robert E. Lee was called to the command of the Confederate army in Virginia. It was not till December that Johnston, still an invalid, was enabled to resume active duties, when he took the field in the South West in command of a new geographical department with his headquarters at Chattanooga. He visited Murfreesboro' when Bragg was in command, and subsequently Jackson, having Rosecrans to contend with in Tennessee, and Grant and Sherman on the Mississippi. He was at Jackson when the battle of Murfreesboro' was fought in December, and in the conflict of opinion which ensued in regard to Gen. Bragg's efficiency, sustained that officer and defended the conduct of his army in a correspondence with President Jefferson Davis on the subject. "I can find," he wrote in February, 1863, after visiting the army, "no record of more effective fighting in modern battles than that of this army in December, evincing skill in the commander and courage in the troops which fully entitle them to the thanks of the Government." In reference to a report which had reached him that the President had intended to remove Bragg and place him in a direct command of his army, he added, "I am sure that you will agree with me, that the part I have borne in this investigation would render it inconsistent with my personal honor to occupy that position. I believe, however, that the interest of the service requires that General Bragg should not be removed."

Notwithstanding this protest, Johnston was in March ordered to the command; but his health did not permit him to take the field till the following month. In May he was called upon at Jackson, Mississippi, to meet the forces of General Grant who was then investing Vicksburg, and before leaving the following month, was engaged in ineffectual designs and attempts for the support of Pemberton at the beleaguered city. When Vicksburg fell, Johnston was compelled to fall back from Jackson, and we subsequently hear of him at Mobile, Atlanta and other places superintending the fortifications and summoning new troops to the field. Having firmly established the Confederate line of defence in Tennessee and North Georgia in December, he superseded Bragg in direct command of the army with his headquarters at Dalton, Georgia. General Sherman was now opposed to him and in the Spring of 1864, commenced that series of movements, which, with the corresponding operations of General Grant in the East, brought the war for the Union to a successful termination. It is not necessary here to pursue the events of the campaign from May to July during which Johnston at Tunnel Hill, Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and other spots stoutly resisted

the advance of Sherman, who by much hard fighting and a series of flank movements in July, had driven his enemy to Atlanta. There on the 17th of the month, Johnston, whose wise policy of defence was impatiently borne at Richmond, was superseded by General Hood.

The change of commanders did not improve the Confederate situation in Georgia. Atlanta fell before the combinations and strategy of Sherman, who, in the months which ensued, defeated the strategy of Hood in his rear, and finally, in November, began that grand march which opened to him a successful progress to the sea board at Savannah, and early in 1865, conquered South Carolina in its capital Columbia and its stronghold Charleston. At this last critical moment in February, Johnston was again called to the field and took the command of the forces in North Carolina for the defence of Goldsboro' and the points threatened by Sherman. He resisted the latter's progress in the battle of Bentonville, but it was fought in vain. Sherman now in communication with Grant pressed on and occupied Raleigh on the 13th of April, Johnston retiring before him. In the meantime, on the 9th, Lee had surrendered to Grant in Virginia; resistance in North Carolina was hopeless and Johnston (on the 14th) addressed a letter to Sherman requesting a suspension of active operations "in order to stop the further

17th, at a point near Durham's Station intermediate between the pickets of the two armies, met Johnston for the first time in his life, though as he said, "we had been exchanging shots continually since May, 1863. Our interview" he adds in his report of these transactions, "was frank and soldier-like, and he gave me to understand that further war on the part of the Confederate troops was folly, that the 'cause' was lost, and that every life sacrificed after the surrender of Lee's army was the highest possible crime." Another interview took place between the Generals the next day, when a 'memorandum' was agreed upon of a cessation of hostilities, and a basis for peace securing certain civil privileges to the Southern States on their return to the Union. This 'memorandum' was set aside by the Government at Washington; General Grant himself came to Raleigh to superintend the matter, and new military conditions of surrender were agreed upon, similar to those accorded to General Lee. On the 26th of April, the negotiations were completed near Durham's Station. The army of Johnston was now paroled and its Commander took leave of his companions in arms in a judicious farewell address.

Promptly accepting the duties imposed by a new order of events, Johnston quietly returned to the path of civil life, and at the close of the year accepted the position of President of

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS was born June 3, 1808, in that part of Christian County, Kentucky, which now forms Todd's County. His father, Samuel Davis, a planter of the region, had in his youth served in the Revolutionary War. Soon after the birth of his son he removed with his family to Mississippi and settled near Woodville, Wilkinson County. Young Davis was educated at home and at Transylvania College, Kentucky, whence in 1824, at the age of sixteen, by the favor of President Monroe, he entered the West Point Military Academy as a Cadet. He graduated at that institution in 1828, and with the usual appointment of brevet Second Lieutenant, served as an infantry and staff officer upon the Northern frontier. In 1832, he was promoted First Lieutenant of Dragoons. He was in active service at this time in the "Black Hawk War." From 1833 to 1835 he served on the Western frontier in warfare with the Indians. In June, 1835, he resigned his commission, was married to the daughter of Colonel Taylor, afterwards the President, with whom he had served, and settled as a cotton planter in Mississippi and passed eight years of his life in this agricultural pursuit—a period also that was not without its occupation in those
political studies in which he app
afterwards an adept. In 1843, h
came known to the public as a
cian advocating the Democratic
and in the following year was c
Presidential elector, in the canvass
resulted in the election of Mr.
In 1845–6, he was a member o
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and in the latter year, on the bre
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that officer in his dispatch, "br
into action against an immensely
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loss, and held an important post i
field until reinforced. Col. D
though severely wounded, remain
the saddle until the close of the a
His distinguished coolness and gall
at the head of his regiment on thi
entitle him to the particular not

the government." On his return to New Orleans on the expiration of the term of his regiment, he was appointed by President Polk, Brigadier General of Volunteers; but this he declined "considering the offer an invasion of the rights of the States — a power usurped by Congress and by them vested in the President—and a violation of that provision of the Constitution which reserves to the States respectively the appointment of the officers of militia."*

Pursuing his route homeward, Col. Davis was received with enthusiasm, and in 1847 was chosen by the Legislature of Mississippi to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, and the following year was elected for a full term of six years. In the Senate he was appointed Chairman of the Committee ou military affairs and distinguished himself as a member of the Democratic party in debates on the slavery question and "State rights." In September, 1851, he resigned his seat in the Senate to become a candidate for the office of Governor of Mississippi, and was defeated, when he retired again to his plantation, to be recalled to public life by an electioneering campaign in behalf of General Pierce as a candidate for the Presidency, in speaking in behalf of his friend, in Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana. When Pierce was installed in the Presidency in 1853, Col. Davis was appointed Secretary of War, and held this position during the four years of the administration; marking the period by revised army regulations, an improvement in arming the troops and his furtherance of several military explorations of railway routes to the Pacific. When President Buchanan came into office he was again sent to the Senate for the term ending March 4, 1863. Before the expiration of that period he had again resigned under extraordinary circumstances and was serving as the President of a divided, rival Republic.

In Senator Davis the South had ever a warm and unflinching advocate of its ultra political doctrines and pretentions, inculcated by Calhoun of the right of secession "as an essential attribute of State sovereignty;"—theories, which on the election of President Lincoln it was resolved should become realities. At the opening of the last session of Congress in Buchanan's administration Davis pronounced the message of the President temporizing in its policy and declared that "the Constitution gave no power to the Federal Government to coerce a State." On the 21st of January, when Mississippi had declared her intention by her Convention to separate from the United States, he withdrew from the Senate stating his resolve in a final speech "It has been," said he, "a conviction of pressing necessity, it has been a belief that we are to be deprived in the Union of the rights which our fathers bequeathed to us, which has brought Mississippi to her present decision." For the members of the Senate he expressed his regard and in view of coming events, entreated peaceable relations in the future. "The reverse," said he, "may bring disaster on every portion of the country; and if you will have it thus, we will invoke the

* Livingston's Sketches of Eminent Americans.

God of our fathers, who delivered them from the power of the lion; to protect us from the ravages of the bear; and thus, putting our trust in God, and in our own firm hearts and strong arms, we will vindicate the rights as best we may."

The words had in them a flavor of war anticipative of the impending bloody contest. Davis was the master spirit of the opinion which directed the conflict; and when the Southern preparations for a new Government were completed he was, without a dissentient voice in the Convention of six seceding States—South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Louisiana—which met at Montgomery, Alabama, chosen President of the Confederation. This took place on the 9th of February, 1861; on the 16th, Davis arrived at Montgomery from his Mississippi plantation and addressed the citizens at evening. "It may be," said he, "our career will be ushered in in the midst of storm. It may be, that as this morning opened with clouds, mist and rain, we shall have to encounter inconvenience at the beginning. But, as the sun rose, it lifted the mist and dispelled the clouds, and left the pure sunlight of Heaven; so will the progress of the Southern Confederacy carry us safe to the harbor of Constitutional liberty and political equality." In a formal Inauguration two days afterward he pronounced an address well written, smooth and equable, asserting the Constitutional principles or theories which had brought him to his present position and dimly showing, beneath the surface, the elements of the coming military struggle.

The new Government was now organized and presently transferred to Richmond as the capitol of the Confederacy. A second session of the Congress was held there on the 29th of April, after the fall of Sumter, at which Davis delivered an elaborate Message, a manifesto of the Southern argument for secession for the judgment of the world. War against the United States was now formally declared and henceforth the biography of President Davis is the history of the short lived Southern Confederacy. But manifold and complicated events were crowded into that brief period of four years during which the contest was continued. We are not called upon here to repeat the incidents nor is the true history of the administration of Davis, in its domestic policy and the conduct of the war yet fully revealed. From time to time at the successive meetings of the Confederate Congress, President Davis addressed that body and spoke to the world in his Messages, declaring his policy, calling for increased exertions on the part of the people and denouncing the conduct of his enemies. With the exception of one or two visits to his camps in the South, he remained at Richmond during the war and, when the capitol was about to fall, retired with an escort through North and South Carolina to Georgia, where he was pursued and overtaken by a party of soldiers in the vicinity of Irvingsville, in Wilkinson County, on the 10th of May, 1865.

He was conducted to Savannah and thence brought by sea to Fortress Monroe where he was left, a prisoner of State to await the action of Congress and the President.

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